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(Long Term)
JOHNSON N. CAMDEN
(Short Term)
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EARLY WAR NEWS.

LONDON Oct. 16.—It is officially announced that the British cruiser Hawke, has been torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine. Out of a crew of 400 men fifty were saved.

This disaster to the Hawke follows by about three weeks the sinking in the North Sea of the British cruisers Aboukir, Houge and Odessey. These vessels succumbed to the attack of a German submarine, and with them some sixty British officers and 1,400 men met their death.

Other British warships lost since the outbreak of hostilities are the cruiser Amphion, which was sunk in the North Sea by a mine August 6, and the cruiser Pathfinder, torpedoed in the North Sea, September 10. The loss of the Hawke makes a total of six British cruisers destroyed by Germany in the North Sea since the beginning of the war.

SAFE IN ENGLAND.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 16.—The stable of King Albert of Belgium, comprising thirty-two horses, with five carriages, arrived here today, accompanied by forty-two members of the King's establishment. They came from Antwerp, the sea voyage occupying three days.

PLACE GERMAN LOSSES AT 700,000

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Chronicle today received from a correspondent in Holland, who lately has been in Berlin, the following:

"Authorities in Berlin estimate their total losses in France and Belgium up to date at more than 700,000 men. This does not include their losses on their Eastern frontier, which they estimate at more than 150,000.

"They also acknowledge that Austrian losses exceed 500,000. Official reports which have been published only concern a portion of Prussian losses in France."

GERMANS ABOUT TO OCCUPY OSTEND.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—As was the case just a week ago with Antwerp, so it was today with Ostend. That is to say, its occupation by a German army is momentarily expected. Ostend being directly across the channel from England, almost opposite the mouth of the Thames, British centered their gaze there regardless of whether or not the taking of the city would mean much from a military standpoint or hasten to protract the great war now in its seventy-fourth day.

TO SHIP SUBMARINES BY RAIL TO OSTEND.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16.—Reports from Berlin say the German Government will at once transport a fleet of submarines by rail and use them from there in attacks on the British fleet. Holland engineers declare the plan is feasible and local naval experts say that these submarines will be able to cripple any big fleet that may appear in the British Channel or on the French and Belgian coasts.

150 MOTOR CARS FILLED WITH WOUNDED.

recaptured Muelhausen and Altkirch, according to a dispatch from Basle, Switzerland, transmitted to the Exchange Telegraph Company by its correspondent in Rome.

This message says the German losses were so heavy that the enemy was compelled to use 150 motor cars to carry off their wounded. Both these positions had been taken and retaken repeatedly in the fighting in Alsace-Lorraine.

Naval successes were recorded in an official statement by the British Admiralty, which says that the British light cruiser Yarmouth, one of the swiftest on duty in the East Indies, today sunk the Hamburg-American liner Markomannia (renamed the Kirchberg).

ITALY WILL REFUSE TO TAKE UP ARMS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Italian Government's policy in regard to the European war was made plain by Ambassador Macchi di Cellere today when he said Italy would not take up arms unless she was forced to do

so by some overt act which threatened her own safety.

THE KAISER IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A news dispatch from Copenhagen says that the Kaiser, satisfied that the Russians are not making progress in the Eastern field, is transferring a large number of troops to the West for a new advance upon Paris.

Emperor William's headquarters, according to an official statement from Berlin, has been moved "farther into France," and the Imperial Chancellor, Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg, is reported to have arrived in Brussels with his suite.

Nearly all the members of the British royal family have left London for Sandringham, which is 100 miles north of London. Two special trains transported the royal family suite.

ALLIES MAKE NOTABLE PROGRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Two great battles, one in Northern France and Belgium, the other in Russian Poland, both with a front of over three hundred miles, have reached their height, but the public is allowed only an occasional glance at their progress through official communications, which frequently are widely at variance.

From the French report it appears that the western battle is growing slowly but surely in favor of the allies. Under the pressure of the troops of the allies the Germans, who started to advance on Calais and other French coast ports, have been forced to evacuate the left bank of the Lys River, which is a considerable distance east of the points their advance guards reached last week.

Further east in the Lens district and southward between Arras and Albert, where the Germans made their initial attempt to work around the allies' left, the English and French have made "notable progress."

Chauffeurs Are Kicking.

"A wealthy widow elopes with a chauffeur," or "An heiress elopes with her father's chauffeur" is a familiar headline in the New York papers. The chauffeur is a knight errant. Surely there was never a knight more errant than he. He is the wizard of the hammer and wrench. It is proper that he should displace Vulcan in the affections of Venus. If women once gladly ran away with the coachman, by reason of the coachman's mastery over that admirable beast, the horse, how much more susceptible they must be to the transcendent fascinations of the modern chauffeur.

There is nothing petty or squalid about the chauffeur except the strange title. The "chauffeur"—a stoker, or man who makes a fire under a boiler! It is not merely undecorative, it is ignominious. The chauffeurs' union is just getting on to what the title means and they believe that since they have been called upon to play the hero role they should be known by something fine and imposing. They suggest that they be called the charioteer, or auriga.

Guerrilla Warfare.

The term guerrillas is applied to armed bands who, on the occasion of foreign invasion or civil war, carry on an irregular warfare on their own account. This class of fighters belongs peculiarly to Spain, where from 1808 to 1814 they were systematically organized against the French, whose operations they very seriously embarrassed. The country itself also suffered from them. Many of them, particularly Mint's band, joined Wellington, and after having undergone a course of discipline, rendered signal service as regular troops. On the conclusion of peace large numbers were organized into robber bands. In most of the civil wars of Spain since 1820 guerrilla warfare, especially in the Basque provinces, played a prominent part. In the Civil war of the United States bands of guerrillas committed depredations on both Federals and Confederates.

Holding Court on Race Course.

Famed Ascot is legal as well as royal in being the only race course in the world with its especial court of justice. When George IV was regent he was assaulted at Ascot, and when his assailant was arrested, demanded his instant punishment. Enraged at the delay by the man's conveyance to Windsor, the prince decreed that a magistrate should always be in attendance at Ascot for the swift punishment of offenders. The indictable offenses act of 1818 made the royal wish the law of the land and during Ascot week the chief magistrate at Bow street was accordingly on duty in the little court room opening on the paddock to try and to sentence all offenders within a minute or two of their arrest.

Tooth Wasn't So Much.

Among the children seeking air and play in Central park one day last week the twelve-year-old son of an ringleader in sports with one crowd, and felt his dignity was being stepped on by another boy who later came up and tried to dictate to the players. He looked for something about the new boy which he could ridicule, and noticed a gold tooth which the boy showed whenever he could.

"Huh," sniffed the Amsterdam avenue boy, "my father paints gas pipes with that stuff."—New York Tribune.

IT ALWAYS DOES THE WORK.

"I like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy better than any other," writes R. E. Roberts, Homer City, Pa. "I have taken it off and on for years and it has never failed to give the desired effect." For sale by all dealers.

(Oct-adv)

LIKED GOOD OLD FLINTLOCK

At First That Form of Firearm Was Preferred to Samuel Colt's Invention.

It is now just 100 years since the birth of Samuel Colt, who in 1827 shipped before the mast as a sailor on the ship Corio, bound from Boston to Calcutta. While on that voyage he whittled out the wooden model of a revolving pistol, says the Advance. In 1835 he went abroad again, this time to secure patents in foreign countries for his new pepper-box gun. Then he returned to America and tried to interest the government of the United States in a weapon which could be loaded on Sunday and shot all the week. But he had no immediate success in the endeavor. The officers of the army frowned upon it. It would not do. To be sure, it shot, and shot, and shot, six times; but it used the new percussion cap and not the good old reliable flint.

It would not do to indorse a gun which depended on anything less reliable than the good old flint. The old-time flintlock was good enough for them. It was good enough for Washington, was good enough for grim Old Hickory, for Tippecanoe and Tyler too, and good enough for them. Had it not served our country in the past? And what reason had we to expect that the future could be saved otherwise? So Colt and his new six-shooting gun met with little favor in Washington.

But Mr. Colt learned the secret of nitrous oxide and went around the country as "Doctor Colt," giving lectures and administering "laughing gas" to his audiences, and he took in a barrel of money and built a factory and made his revolvers and sold them and grew rich and gave Hartford a park.

Two men secured parks for Hartford, Horace Bushnell, who, having no money, preached and pleaded and stirred up public sentiment till the people taxed themselves to buy a park, and Samuel Colt, who sold so many revolvers that he had to get rid of his money in some way—Bushnell park and Colt park—there they are!

It was the laughing gas that secured the money, but often it has been no laughing matter. For every now and then somebody has gotten in front of a Colt revolver at the wrong time and something has happened to him.

On July 19 Hartford celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Samuel Colt. A medal was struck and 500 of these were distributed in honor of the man who invented the revolver. If we knew who invented the flintlock, he, too, might well deserve a medal. But what about the men who would not believe in the revolver because it did not use a flintlock? Is there anyone who proposes a medal for them?

Yet the good old flintlock has a glorious place in American history.

Hotels the Same the World Over.

An American hotel manager has spent seven weeks touring the European hotels—which is all that some seekers after pleasure can accomplish without being paid for it. Says the hotel man:

"I made my first acquaintance with plover's eggs, which I was told cost something like a dollar apiece, and a few other dishes not common to bills of fare over here, but in general I found that the eating in hotels was pretty much on the same lines as here, and that the standard of what constituted a first class hotel in Europe and in the United States was pretty much the same."

This is one of the things that makes conventional travel without any definite object so deadly dull for intelligent people. People dress very much alike at hotels in the temperate zone, and their conversation is about equally insipid, and they eat very much the same indigestible food. Usually it is bad food (called by French names) and priced rather high.—Collier's Weekly.

Cross Knife and Fork in Reverence.

The old custom of crossing the knife and fork after dining had its origin, if we may trust F. W. Burgess' explanation in his new book, "Chats on Household Curios," in a spirit of devotion. He quotes Browning:

"Knife and fork he never lays
Crosswise, to my recollection,
As I do in Jesu's praise."

"In Russia," says Mr. Burgess, "this custom of the peasantry was deep-rooted, and there they were careful to take up the knife and fork and lay them down on the plate crossed before commencing their meager meal. Strange to say, that, although knives and forks have been crossed in reverence, to cross knives has been deemed unlucky, and to give a maiden a pair of scissors—two crossed blades—has long been held by those who believe in such signs as unlucky."

To Write Well.

For a man to write well, there are required three necessities: To read the best authors, observe the best speakers and much exercise of his own style. In style, to consider what ought to be written, and after what manner. He must first think and cogitate his matter, then choose his words and examine the weight of either. Then take care in placing and ranking both matter and words, that the composition be comely, and to do this with diligence, and often. No matter how slow the style be at first, so it be labored and accurate; seek the best, and be not glad of the forward conceits or first words that offer themselves to us, but judge of what we invent, and order what we approve.—Ben Johnson.

EAT CABBAGE, FISH, SAUSAGE, NEW BREAD

"Pape's Diapepsin" Digests Food When Stomach Can't—Cures INDIGESTION.

Do some foods you eat hit back—taste good, but work badly; ferment into stubborn lumps and cause a sick, sour, gassy stomach? Now, Mr. or Mrs. Dyspeptic, jot this down: Pape's Diapepsin digests everything, leaving nothing to sour or upset you. There never was anything so safely quick, so certainly effective. No difference how badly your stomach is disordered you will get happy relief in five minutes, but what pleases you most is that it strengthens and regulates your stomach so you can eat favorite foods without fear.

Most remedies give you relief sometimes—they are slow, but not sure. "Pape's Diapepsin" is quick, positive and puts your stomach in a healthy condition so the misery won't come back.

You feel different as soon as "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach—distress just vanishes—your stomach gets sweet, no gases, no belching, no eruptions of undigested food, your head clears and you feel fine.

Go now, make the best investment you ever made, by getting a large fifty-cent case of "Pape's Diapepsin" from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder.

(Advertisement.)

HUMAN LIFE GROWS IN VALUE

Society Formerly Made Practically No Provision to Protect Its Members.

The value of life has fluctuated greatly in the different periods of the world's history, writes Dale H. Carnegie in Leslie's Weekly. To the Spartans life was cheap. The highest duty was to be a soldier; the greatest honor was to give away life for the state. Napoleon estimated the thousands of lives his conquest for a universal empire would cost, and he marched on sacrificing them. Life had little value. Under Henry VIII death was the punishment for stealing three shillings; there were 253 crimes punishable by death; 72,000 people were executed in his reign.

Formerly war, pestilence and famine swept off humanity by the countless millions. During the Thirty Years' war 18,000,000 of Germany's population were killed. The Black Death devoured 25,000,000 people in Europe during the fourteenth century. Three hundred and fifty famines have swept over the earth since the beginning of history. Human life has been destroyed like bubbles. Today all this has changed.

Smallpox and yellow fever, for ages the two dreaded horrors of mankind, have lost their terror. The new discoveries in surgery have alleviated untold suffering. Formerly operations were performed while the subject writhed and shrieked with pain. Today anesthetics render the patient as insensible as a mountain boulder. The leading physicians of the world a few weeks ago cheered long and loudly Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller institute when he announced to them that he had stopped the hearts of animals for two and one-half minutes and performed operations on their valves.

Animals have played an important part in the eradication of human diseases. From the horse the antitoxin is prepared that saves thousands of children from death by diphtheria. From the cow the vaccine preparation for immunizing against smallpox is made.

The old-fashioned girl who used to have to hang her head out of a window for an hour to dry her hair, now has a daughter who hangs her hair out of the window and lets it dry while she is taking a bath.

Nature is a great joker. That is why the woman who never took a drink in her life usually has a red nose.



Round trip Winter Tourist Tickets on sale daily from Oct. 1st, 1914, to April 30, 1915, to all principal tourist points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Texas and Havana, Cuba, with final return limit May 31, 1915, with very liberal stop-over privileges. Also low round-trip Home-Seekers tickets to points in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi, on sale first and third Tuesdays of each month, with final return limit fifteen days from date of sale. For further information, call on or address,

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